

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

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VOL. 23.

VICTORIA, V. I. BRITISH COLUMBIA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1870.

NO. 83.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

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Legislative Council.

MONDAY, March 21st, 1870.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Mr Ring craved the indulgence of the Council for a short time. He said he had listened to the debate on Friday last and found that it assumed two forms; one was the argument of reason and the other was that of threat. He hoped the Government would not yield to the threats of certain hon gentlemen, but be trusted on the other hand that they would listen to any reasonable argument—the just, unshaken demand of the British people, and not attempt to hold their positions whilst they were trampling on the rights of British subjects. We are told by the Organic Act we can ask for responsible government. He would say that he could ask for it without the Organic Act, and now was the time to ask for it. He did not want to go to Canada without responsible government. Let it be the emphatic tone of Union. We have been so long struggling for this and struggling in vain from Englishmen, how then can we expect to get it from the people of Canada, whom we don't know. We had better bare the hills we have than fly to those we know not off. Now is the time, before we consent to go into Union to ask it, and make it a *sine qua non*. England would applaud us for it.

Mr Humphreys said that out of deference to the hon mover of the amendment he would withdraw his resolution as he liked the latter part of the amendment best.

The hon Attorney-General regretted that this discussion had taken place so inopportunistically. He would have much preferred that his suggestion had been accepted on Friday last, and let the clause pass and bring this matter up independently. He asked the hon mover of this resolution to define his position and say whether he made responsible government a *sine qua non* of Confederation.

Mr Robson said he thought the resolution would define itself clearly enough.

The Chief Commissioner—I must endeavour in as few words as possible to state the position of the Government members upon the subject now before the House. I fully understand that it was imperative upon some hon members to bring forward this question of responsibility at some period of the present session, having advocated it by speech and pen as the specific remedy for the ills that the Colony was laboring under, consistency demanded that the question should be brought up by them for discussion; it was a logical necessity; Inevitable fate I say unfitted certain hon members to advocate responsible government. I had however hoped that these resolutions would not have been complicated by that question. I had hoped that hon members who advocate it would have reserved it for separate consideration instead of bringing it up as an amendment to this clause now under consideration. [Hon Mr Robson—No, not an amendment.] Hon Mr Trutch—Virtually it is an amendment. If this clause had prescribed that any future alteration in the constitution should have been dependent on Canada, then I could see the desirability of hon members on the other side of the House taking exception to it, but as it is I confess I am at a loss to comprehend their position. Although I say inextinguishable fate compelled hon members to bring the subject forward, it is a mistake to bring it up in a Council constituted as this is, especially when his views in opposition to the inauguration of responsible government at the present time; it would surely have been more to the advantage of the cause they advocate for hon members to have postponed the consideration of the question for the Representative House shadowed

forth in His Excellency's speech. I say shadowed forth, for on reflection it must be plain to all hon members that His Excellency was not in a position to tell what the constitution of this House will be. He does not know; he has recommended certain changes for Imperial sanction, they may or may not be favorably considered. His Excellency does, however, tell you that the representative element will be larger, and I think therefore that it would have been wiser on the part of the representative members who advocate responsible government to have left it to the next Council instead of bringing it forward whilst the present resolutions are under discussion. The subject, if not positively irrelevant, is not connected with this resolution, which simply prescribes as a matter of form power to change the Constitution in accordance with the Organic Act when the people desire. In common with the hon Attorney General, I am surprised that hon members who cordially support Confederation should be afraid to trust the Dominion Government upon this question. I am surprised at the inconsistency of those who tell you that the people could not get responsible government under Confederation, and that the wishes of the people would not be a law to prevail. I am surprised particularly at the hon member for New Westminster expressing any doubt upon this subject. I, as an individual member of this community, would willingly leave the interests of the colony to the guardianship of the Canadian Government. If I did not think that that government would exercise what power it might have for the benefit of the people, instead of as suggested by hon members, for its own aggrandizement, I would have no Confederation. If, under Confederation there would be no need of responsible government, how can the hon member expect to get it from a Council constituted as this is? However, as the subject has been brought forward for discussion, it behooves us to consider it upon its merits. There were two suggestions as before the House. The hon member for Lillooet has withdrawn his, which was in reality but a vague expression of abstract opinion in favor of responsible government—a recommendation in general terms. We have now to confine our attention to the amendment of the hon member for New Westminster, the preamble to which states that Confederation will not be satisfactory to the people without responsible government. The resolution itself, although embodying the same principle as the one which has been withdrawn, contemplates a practical step towards obtaining the object recommended by addressing the Governor, the hon member for New Westminster was careful to reserve his own opinion, but he was very positive that Confederation without responsible government would not be acceptable to the people. Coming now to the subject and matter of the speeches of the two hon members, I find that the arguments of the hon member for Lillooet are simply invectives—his entire logic is abuse of the government and the persons composing it. I have always understood that a section is not fact and that invective is not argument. It may be that my inability to appreciate the force of his remarks arises from my not possessing the qualification which he told us was essential to a proper understanding of the people and the people's affairs. It may be that I have not eaten and drank and slept with the people, and cannot therefore rightly estimate the strength of demonstration which general and indiscriminate abuse of government officials may convey to some minds. As to the hon member's earnestness of belief in his case, his conscientiousness in the discharge of his duty to his constituents and to the colony, had we ever had any doubt of it, his positive and repeated assurance of the honesty of his intentions in this matter, of his unflinching determination to do his duty to those he represents, must have forced conviction upon us; but, while giving him full credit for singleness of purpose, I must take leave to remark upon his singular mode of recommending the subject to the favorable consideration of this Council, since his argument in its favor is to heap general accusation and vituperation on the official members of this Council, whom he invites to join him by voting in favor of his views, to confirm his view of their uprightness and worthlessness! I shall not place myself in opposition to such a line of argument. But, sir, the argument of the hon member for New Westminster is of a very different character. I congratulate him, and I congratulate the House on the manner in which the matter was treated by him, and especially as regards the officials. I acknowledge the courteous manner in which he touched upon those points in his argument which affected the members at this end of the table. It is in his praise from the discussion of this question in this House that it must to some extent partake of a personal character. It must almost mean a vote of want of confidence in government officials. The smallness of the community reduces it almost to a question amongst individuals, and, as the government members have been placed unnecessarily and inexpediently, as I think, to some extent, upon their defence, I must speak plainly on some point; but in doing so I must deprecate any idea of giving offence. I say that that responsible government is not desirable, and is not applicable to this colony at present, practically unworkable; and here I would deprecate the impression which is being so audaciously instilled into the people of this colony concerning what has been said of the officials of the colony for responsible government. His Excellency the Governor has never said, nor has any member of the government ever said that the people are unfit individually to govern themselves. I say that, man for man, this community will compare favorably with any people on this coast. [Hear, hear, from the hon Attorney General.] Nor is it even the smallness of the population that I conceive to be the great objection, although I admit that this is a drawback, but it is the scattered character of that population. It would be practically impossible to organize electoral districts so that they should properly represent the separate portions of the

whole colony. As Victoria is the centre of wealth, and intelligence also if you will, under present circumstances the government would be centralized in the hands of Victorians, who would thus rule the colony, and this would be objectionable. [Hear, hear, from Mr Holbrook.] And I say, a so, that there would be a great difficulty in getting proper representatives to represent the respective districts. I do not agree with an honorable member who has stated that only the chaff of the people is blown into this House, for I say, sir, that this Council, constituted as it is, has proved that men fit to represent the people come here. Responsible government will come, as a matter of course, when the community is fit for it; but that form of government is not fitted for communities in their infancy; it has never been so considered. Look abroad into the world, and we will find large populations without responsible government. There is no necessity to look far off to see whether the Anglo-Saxon race must necessarily have responsible government. Look across the Straits, where there is a population of, I suppose, 20,000 people, and there they have neither responsible government nor representative institutions. Look at Oregon also, with no representation until the population exceeded 45,000. Look at the Red River settlement, also, with a population larger than ours; they do not apply for responsible government. It does not follow according to the rule of Anglo-Saxon minds that this form of government must prevail. I do not think the sort of responsibility which is advocated would be suitable to this colony at present or would promote its true interests. If I did think it desirable I should be found amongst its most cordial advocates, as this is a matter open for discussion without governmental direction. But I think, sir, that our present form of government is practically a more real responsibility to the people than that proposed by the hon member for New Westminster—this form which the hon member for Lillooet finds it so easy to animadvert upon—for we are in reality, if not directly, responsible to the people. We, as servants of the Crown, are directly and immediately responsible to the Governor, and the Governor is responsible to the Queen, who is the guardian of the people's rights. This is no mere ideal; for the fact of responsibility has been over and over again proved. If you have any good grounds of complaint you know where to lay them in order to get redress. This responsibility which we owe is moral, less fluctuating, less open to doubtful influences, and under it the rights of the whole country are secured and protected, and the minority as under the so-called responsible government, which really means party government, advocated so warmly by the hon member for New Westminster. Why, sir, the hon member has admitted to you that under that system the government of the day might come down to pass measures by unfair means.

Mr Robson—No. I made use of no such words. What were my words?

The Chief Commissioner—The hon member said, as I took down his words, that under responsible government 'the government might come down to the House and carry measures by means not exclusively fair.' I say that this cannot occur under the present system—that no corruption can be charged against this government. I think the House is capable of being remodelled. I would rather see a larger element of representative Government in this Council, with such a majority that the government would have no opportunity of passing a measure objectionable to the people as understood by their representatives—such a majority as I advocated last year in a resolution submitted to this Council. But the hon members for New Westminster, for Victoria District and for Lillooet tell you that the people desire responsible government; that they must have it and will have it. I say, sir, that if they do say so, which I very much doubt, it is because the population have been educated up to it by those who have agitated the subject through the press and through speeches. Some, no doubt, press for it from conviction, and some with a view to serving their own ends. But I believe, sir, that what the people really want is such an administration of the government as will tend to bring back prosperity to the colony. You are told that the present officials have no sympathy with the people that they move in a different sphere, that they are not of the people and constitute a class by themselves. Is this true?—or is it not rather the fact that persons who have ends to serve have put us in a class by ourselves? Who, I ask, are those throughout the world who have enjoyed most for the people by speech and pen? I say that the great statesmen and writers who have done most to advance the true interests of the people have not sprung from the ranks of those whom the hon member classes as 'the people.' The hon member for New Westminster says that the present government officials are well enough, able and honest; but that they cannot enjoy the confidence of the people because they are not their officials, they are not elected by them—and we as able as we may and as honest and hard-working as we may, and do what we may for the people's good, we cannot gain their confidence because we are not directly responsible to them. And the hon gentleman sympathized with us for the position! Now, sir, if it be true as he says that the government have not the confidence of the community when they deserve it, whose is the fault? I say, sir, it is the fault of those who by voice and pen have for years sedulously prejudiced the public mind of this community against that government, not by pointing out faults to be remedied, but by general and indiscriminate fault-finding, descending to personal abuse and even to the verge of scurrility. We have striven to do our duty. Hon members do not advance arguments, but content themselves with saying that we are unpopular. I tell you why. I tell impressions have gone abroad on this point let the responsibility of those impressions rest where it ought; for I say that it has been the business of certain persons to prejudice the public mind against government officials. Let them settle the question of motives with their own consciences and

motives with their own consciences and

motives with their own consciences and

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23-A Fire-proof Safe in the House. 618

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MRS. G. JASON CONDUCTS THE ABOVE

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NEO-BAILEY

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Attached to the HOTEL is a BAR, where the best of WINES, SPIRITS, and CIGARS will be found.

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St. Nicholas Hotel,

Government Street,

VICTORIA, V. I.

This Establishment

Is now Open for the Reception of Guests

And is recommended to the Travelling Public as a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

THE ROOMS HAVE ALL BEEN

REFURNISHED.

And particular attention is paid to

CLEANLINESS AND GOOD ORDER

APARTMENTS will be let by the DAY, WEEK, MONTH, at a Great Reduction from Former Rates, and Travelers are requested to inspect the Hotel, and seek for accommodation elsewhere.

J. FRIED, Proprietor.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

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THE COCOA (OR CACAO) OF MARAVILLA is the true THEOPHILUS LINSAU. Cocoa is well-digested, sunny, and of improved quality, but we doubt whether any thorough success has been achieved until Messrs Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa.

Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this the finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which surpasses every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa, above all others for Homoeopathic and Invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homoeopathic Cocoa and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

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THE MAIL.

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from The Times, and is thus rendered available, in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies.

The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays, in the afternoon, and the price is ad. per copy, or 8d a week post free.

Subscribers can obtain THE MAIL through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment, at Printers' House, 10, Abchurch Lane, London.

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NO CHICORY!
NO BEANS!

NO ADULTERATION.

THOMAS RUSSELL, GROCER AND

1 Colosseum Street, kept constantly on hand choice Family Groceries, Teas and Provisions.

FARMER'S PRODUCE taken in exchange

COR. FORT AND BLANCHARD STS.

JAN 23

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FAMILY BUTCHER

AND GENERAL DEALER IN

Meats and Vegetables,

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THREE BEST OF MEATS AND VEGETABLES

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REAL ESTATE AGENT,

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WILL PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION

to selling, purchasing and leasing property, to negotiating loans and transacting everything connected with Real Estate business.

Most of all the different Districts on the Island may be seen at his office. Parties desiring to purchase houses, or making investments, will find on his Bulletin Board 100 lots on nearly every street; Farming of Gardening Land in every District; one of which affords rare opportunity for investment.

Money on deposit and mortgage to loan, in amounts to suit the demand.

Conveyances of every description done at reasonable rates.

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SUGAR CURED

HAMS AND BACON

OF OUR OWN CURING THIS SEASON.

Selected from the best Island Fed Pork

now ready, the only Genuine Article

in the Colony.

FRESH MEATS of all kinds constantly on hand. Wholesale and Retail, at reasonable rates, and delivered in all parts of the city free of charge.

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FIRST PREMIUM

COLONIAL MADE

WROUGHT IRON PLOWS

After the Scotch Style,

Universally acknowledged to be the

BEST IN USE.

Price - - - - - \$65

THE FIRST PREMIUM WAS AWARDED

match at San Francisco.

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER AT THE

ALBION FOUNDRY,

VICTORIA, V. I.

Orders for Plows, or parts of Plows, punctually filled.

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OFFERS FOR SALE

Ex COQUETTE, From London

BRANDY—Hennessy and Martell, in

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RUM—Jamaica, 30 per cent O. P.

GENEVA—J. D. K. Z., red & green cs.

OLD TOM—Swaine Boord's, in case

WHISKEY—The celebrated Dunlop's

Mountain Dew

SHERRIES—Fine and very superior, in

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PORT WINE. fe26

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HAS REMOVED THREE DOORS ABOVE

his old stand on Fort Street, two doors from Douglas Street, where his friends and customers will find him always ready to accommodate them with the useful Having made arrangements to keep a constant supply of

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1870

Miscellaneous.

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES—When

the difficulty in breathing is caused by INFLUENZA

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES—

Wednesday Morning, March 23 1870

The Telegraph Question.

Enough has already been said and written about the importance of maintaining the telegraphic system of the Mainland, not only in justice to the people of the interior, but as a means of preserving a valuable property to be handed over to and maintained by the Dominion Government, upon union. The people of the Mainland do not object to paying their part of the subsidy granted to the Telegraph Company for maintaining communication between Washington Territory and Victoria, provided they are not deprived of their own telegraphic system, while the people of Victoria do not object to paying their share of the subsidy or expenditure necessary to the maintenance of the Mainland system, provided the money is raised by means of some general and equitable tax. But it is objected, and with much reason, that the tax should be so levied as to fall exclusively upon a score of merchants doing business in Victoria. The objection to the tax proposed by the bill now before the Legislative Council was pointed out by a correspondent yesterday. Instead of being spread over the entire community, like most other taxes, this, it is asserted, would be drawn from the pockets of some twenty importers. That such would be the practical working of the measure there would appear to be no reason to doubt. But this is not the only objection. Frequent changes in the Customs Tariff are, under any circumstances, highly undesirable; and although it is alleged with some show of reason that to impose a special tax of two per cent. upon the customs revenue does not disturb or change relatively the rates already imposed, yet it is a change, nevertheless, and a change for the worse. It is a change in that sense which renders it impossible for the merchant, when ordering goods from distant markets, to count with any degree of certainty upon these goods finding an unaltered tariff upon their arrival in the colony. But it is further objectionable as being a change which raises the tariff at a time when all feel that the tariff is too high—is crushing the commerce of the colony. True, the addition is trifling in actual amount; but it was the addition of the last straw that broke the camel's back. That the bill sent down by the Governor will be passed by the House we do not believe. The matter was referred back to the Executive because some were in favor of the proposed mode of raising the money, but also because there were others who, although opposed to such a tax, felt that there were other sources of revenue available for that purpose. In all probability the matter will be again referred back. Such a course might appear to be an extreme one; but we cannot think it unwarranted by circumstances. One cannot but feel that the Executive has acted with a certain degree of childish waywardness in this instance. Other means of providing for the maintenance of the telegraph were pointed out; but the Executive becamerotchety, if we may be permitted the expression, and petulantly said, "Take that or nothing." We regret this conduct on the part of the Executive—for its own sake, as well as on account of possible consequences. It is not often that we condescend to notice obscure contemporaries. A public journalist cannot afford to notice every cur that barks; but our readers will, perhaps, grant us a dispensation for once, while we allude to the position taken by the evening paper published in this community. In the first place the entire population of the mainland is wantonly insulted by being styled "half a dozen horse jockeys and teamsters." A paper enjoying only a local circulation, and a very limited one at that, may, perhaps, indulge in such gratuitous insult and misrepresentation with a degree of impunity but it can scarcely hope to influence the public mind, much less Executive policy, by such despicable means. Besides, the motives and feelings which actuate the evening paper against the whole telegraphic scheme are too transparent, too palpable to require pointing out. The same thing may be said of its attempt to persecute and malign a gentleman who it is laboring under to identify with the proposed maintenance of the mainland system. In regard to the tax proposed by the Bill now before the Legislature, the writer in the evening paper seeks to make the people believe that it will impose "an additional two per cent. upon nearly everything that they eat, drink and wear," meaning it is preposterous, that two per cent. is to be added to the present rate of duties, so that, whereas they now average, say, 15 per cent., they will average 17 per cent. under the operation of the bill. Now, from this proposition one is forced to conclude that the writer aforesaid is either uncommonly stupid—grossly ignorant of the subject upon which he presumes to direct public opinion—or that he is excessively unscrupulous. We leave him to elect upon which horn of the dilemma he will be impaled. It will scarcely be necessary to state what few indeed can be ignorant of, that the Bill proposes to impose a tax of two per cent. upon the 15 per cent. now paid, not to add two per cent. thereto. The difference between two per cent. upon the amount paid in duties and two per cent. on the value of the goods is very great. The latter would be very palpable, and could easily be added to the selling price of the goods, thereby coming out of the pockets of the consumers. The former would be infinitesimal, so much so that it could not well reach the consumers, and would, therefore, come out of the pockets of the importers. We leave the whole matter in the hands of the Legislature, and to a discriminating public.

New Advertisements.

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WILL LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER

FOR YALE

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

Commencing on

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The Steamer will not be responsible for leakage of

liquor shipped in tin or glass

Victoria, March 23d, 1870

mb23

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FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

GRAYS CELEBRATED SCOTCH

PLOUGHS, \$47 50 each;

HOWARD'S Bedford Ploughs, \$36 @ \$42.

Also—Lancashire Turnip Cutters.

FRENCH CATTLE AND KIP.

ROSCOE, TYE & CO.,

Yates street.

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Bark Alpaca, Capt. Clements, from

London.

NOTICE—NEITHER THE CAPTAIN

nor the undersigned Consignees of the above vessel

will be responsible for any duties contracted by the crew

S. H. H. & CO., Wharf street

Victoria, V.I., 22d March, 1870

mb23

FOR SALE.

A FARM IN SOUTH SAANICH DISTRICT,

containing 500 acres, dwelling house, barn, &c. 400

acres fenced in. Apply to

T. H. H. & CO.,

Government street, Victoria.

mb23 1w2p

LANDS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Sale of Town Lots at "Granville,"

Burrard Inlet.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A

portion of the Town site Reserve on Coal Harbour,

Burrard Inlet, adjoining, westward, the lands of the British

Columbia and Vancouver Island Plant, Lumber, and

Swamp Company, has been laid out in lots and will be

offered for sale at Public Auction, on the spot, at noon, on

MONDAY, the 31st day of April next ensuing

The town will be divided into lots, and plans of the

surveyed portion thereof, will be deposited in the office of the

Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works, New West-

minster, and at the Customs House, Burrard Inlet.

The upset price of lots will be stated at the sale.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Payments to be made in cash as follows, viz:—one half

the price bid for the lot to be paid on the knock of the

hammer, and the remaining half on the 4th of August,

next ensuing. To the Assistant Commissioner of Lands

and Works of New Westminster District at his Office at

New Westminster, or at the Lands and Works Office, Vic-

toria.

The holder of any lot on which substantial improve-

ments have been made will be allowed to purchase the

same at the upset price, on proving to the satisfaction of

Government that such improvements have been made by

him on the said lot prior to the date of this notice.

The Certificate of Purchase will not be transferable,

and Crown Grants will be invariably issued in the name

of the original purchaser only.

To defray the cost of payment of the said instalments

on the day appointed for such payment, as aforesaid, the

lot will absolutely be forfeited to the Government, with-

out further notice, together with all improvements thereon

or on all monies which may have been paid in respect

thereof.

For further particulars and information apply at the

Lands and Works Office, Victoria, or at the Office of the

Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works, New West-

minster, by Command.

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH.

Lands and Works Office, Victoria, 4th March, 1870

mb23

TAILOR AND DYER.

CLOTHING CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

Packed Clothing, dyed and made to look quite new.

Dye warranted not to rub off or soil anything. No

risking caused by Dyeing or Cleaning. Second hand

clothing bought and sold.

Gentlemen's Garments fitted without being taken to pieces.

Shirts and Vests cleaned.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Next door below Wills, Fargo & Co.,

YATES ST., VICTORIA.

mb23

ZIEGLER'S REVOLVING CHURN.

PERFECTS A GREAT SAVING IN TIME

and Labor. It is warranted to make BUTTER IN

FIFTEEN MINUTES! To be had only at

ZIEGLER'S COOPERSHED,

Wharf street near Yates

mb22

GARDENER AND FLORIST.

FRED WATERS, PRACICAL GAR-

dener and Florist, offers his services to any one re-

quiring Gardens laid out, Planting or Fencing, by the job

or by the acre. Orders left at MITCHELL & JOHNSTON'S Seed Store,

Fort street, will be promptly attended to. mb22 1m

THEATRE ROYAL.

VICTORIA

LESSEE & MANAGER—Mr. F. M. BATES

S. A. E. MANAGER—Mr. F. M. BATES

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New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY NATHAN, JUNR., HOLDS MY

Power of Attorney during my absence from the

Colony

EDWARD STAMP,

Victoria, B. C., 15th March, 1870

mb17

Adelphi Saloon Lunches.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THANKFUL TO

the Officers of Victoria for the kind and liberal

treatment which he has received since his return

to this city, and pledge himself to a continuance of the

LUNCHES which have become so important a

feature at the "Adelphi." The high character of the

LUNCHES has always enjoyed for dispensing the best of Wines, Ales

and Liquors will be maintained under my management

Lunches will be served every day and night, at all hours,

to which the public are invited.

Respectfully,

PETER CARGOTICH.

mb15

BURNS & EDWARDS

COR. YATES AND BROAD STS,

HAVE RECEIVED BY LAST STEAMER—

DRY GOODS

AND

CLOTHING

CONSISTING IN PART OF

FRENCH MERINOS

GALA TARTANS

ABERDEEN WINSEYS

Plain and Figured POPLINS

CALICOES,

Damask TABLE COVERS, &c. &c.

A cheap line of TWEEDS and DOE-

SKINS, suitable for Boys' Suits

A carefully selected invoice of

MEN'S CLOTHING, Long Cloth

Shirts, All Wool Shirts

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

CARPETS—Brussels, Tapestry, Kidder

and Felt

OIL CLOTH—Cocoa and China Mat-

ting

DOOR MATS—Cocoa Fibre and Wool

boarded

WINDOW GLASS—From 13x9 to 34x

26

WALL PAPER—12 1-2 cents a roll

and upwards

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE

PAPER LINING

Children's Carriages, Bird Cages,

Looking Glasses, Mirrors, &c. &c.

mb15

Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE

existing between the undersigned under the style of

ADAMS & BEAVER, in the business of Grocers and

Butchers, in the city of Victoria, has been this day dis-

solved by mutual consent. ROBERT BEAVER will in

future carry on the business on his own account and col-

lect all outstanding debts of the late firm

Dated this 8th day of March, A.D. 1

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Wednesday Morning, March 23, 1870.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED
March 22—Schr. *Macdonald*, Whiston, Burrard Inlet
Star Line, Anderson, Finch, Pt. Townsend
CLARED
March 22—Schr. *Star*, Anderson, Finch, Pt. Townsend
Star Line, Anderson, Finch, Pt. Townsend
Brig *Byzantium*, Calcutta, Honolulu
Schr. *Favorite*, McKay, trailing voyage

(Continued from first page.)

with the people. If the officials in this House occupied the positions which would be held by officials under party government, I could understand the persistent course of opposition taken by some hon. members present, but when I see the changed position, that there is no responsible government, and that our mouths are closed and our pens cannot be used in self-defense, I feel that we have been struck in a cowardly manner, and let the public define the motives of those who have attacked us. I invite all in this House or out of it, to aid us in carrying out the government scheme, and to act in a reasonable way, in promoting the general interests of the colony. Whether we have responsible government or not I don't know. I feel that it will come in good time, when the circumstances of the colony are so changed as to admit of its adoption. I think sooner with Confederation than without it, but whether we have it or not, I ask hon. members to assist us instead of endeavoring to complicate matters and retard the progress of the colony. I ask them to give us some credit for good intentions. Now, Sir, one remark in conclusion. The hon. member for New Westminster in his powerful oration has not only allured us with the prospect of popularity under responsible government, but he has, I will not say threatened, but he has warned us of the result of our opposing him in this matter. He tells us that unless responsible government be conceded, the cause of Confederation will be ruined, that the people would not have Confederation without responsible government; his fact, is embodied in the preamble of his resolution, Sir, I have cordially supported Confederation because I honestly believe that it will be for the benefit of the local interests of this community, as well as for the security and consolidation of Imperial interest; but I believe that the community is not ready for responsible government; I will not therefore do what I consider wrong that good may come. I will not vote for responsible government for the sake of gaining Confederation. I, for one, say if the people won't have Confederation without responsible government, if they do not appreciate the real advantages of Confederation I, for one, say let Confederation wait awhile. The Governor has sent down resolutions which he thinks can be carried out, and we hold that whether under Confederation or not, this matter of responsible government will ultimately have to be settled by the vote of the people, when the proper time comes we shall, I say, as a matter of course have responsible government, and that time will arrive sooner under Confederation than without it. I trust the Dominion Government. I do not think that they will go against the will of the people. I believe that in this, as in other matters, if they exercise influence at all, it will be for the good of the country. A government on liberal institutions cannot be expected to oppose the wishes of the people in proper and reasonable matters. Responsible government ought not to be a condition of Confederation, and I say that in the resolutions it is very properly left to be settled in a new and more fully representative Council which the Governor has told us he is going to obtain Imperial sanction to establish. But if Confederation is to depend on this question of responsible government I say let it be the test also of the supporters of Confederation.

Mr. Robson said the hon. Commissioner of Lands and Works had made an unfair use of his remarks about "horny hands." Mr. Walker said every member should give a reason for his vote on this question. He had given the matter great consideration and had come to the same conclusion that the hon. Commissioner of Lands and Works had. He complimented the hon. member for New Westminster for making one of the best speeches ever uttered in this House—but said his arguments were based on fallacies. The hon. gentleman went into a long explanation of the principles of responsible government, contending that it was entirely inadaptable to this colony.

Mr. Drake said there was an objection which he had to the clause inserted in the Terms. That condition should come from Canada. It should have been left out of the Terms altogether. He did not know what advantage there could be in having such a condition proposed. If we go into the Dominion with the form of government contemplated, we could no more change our government then than we could now. This colony will be no more than a preserve for Canadian statesmen. He would give the views of John Stuart Mill—

1 That the people require it, or at least do not offer any violent objection thereto.
2 That the people are willing to undertake the burdens that are imposed thereby.
3 That the people are willing and able to do that which is necessary to enable it properly to perform its functions.

This he contended was the condition of this colony. The argument of scattered population was no objection. If the centre of population and wealth was at Victoria there would be no injury done to the colony if the representation did preponderate there. The interest of Victoria was the interest of the colony. Another objection was made that we could not get men of proper intelligence and qualifications for positions of honor and trust. There are men who come here to make their homes. Out of such a class the present members of the government were chosen, and out of our present population there could be found an equal number of men who could properly fulfil the duties of the government. The question of insufficiency of population is no argument in this matter.

Mr. Humphreys said he thought the best answer to the speeches of the hon. gentleman at the other end of the table would be to print and read them. Intelligence was the only qualification for responsible government; numbers had nothing to do with it. If he erred, he erred with the best men in the world. They held that numbers were not requisite. The fear of danger is a fallacy. No man would attempt to defend this government. Two-thirds of the property-holders in this colony have paid for the benefit of a few gentlemen sitting around this table. There is no danger from the people—all the civil troubles have come from the ambition of the so-called educated classes. Take away all the intelligent men from this world and it would not be a great loss, so long as the experience of the past is left. The la-

boring classes could always fill their places. In his opinion the people wanted a political reality. They have endured too long the law's delay and the insolence of those in office. He would move as an amendment to the resolution now before the House to make responsible government a *sine qua non* of Confederation.

Dr. Helmcken—Good heavens! what terrible things are said and done in the name of the people! Responsible government has been one of the watchwords of a certain set of politicians who wanted to bring on Confederation—Government of, from, for, by the people—without a proper regard to the material benefits of Confederation to this colony. Hon. gentlemen will sacrifice every benefit to the colony for responsible government. Confederation to me means Terms—benefits. To them it means place, power, office, pickings. This may be represented as the result of being in the Executive Council—there's a great difference between the Executive Council with closed doors and this Council. There people speak the truth, not with *ad captandum* arguments addressed to the galleries. These people go solely for the benefit of the country—here it is necessary to court popular applause. The hon. member for New Westminster in his able speech erected, it is true, a handsome structure, but like most fancy structures, a very expensive one. The hon. member wants a government like that of Ontario—that is 80 members. For a government of that kind not less than 40 or 50 members are required.

Mr. Robson—I never said "like that of Ontario," but that we wanted the principle of responsible government like that of Ontario.

Dr. Helmcken—Why not bring in a scheme embodying it? (Resolution read.) The principle of responsibility can only exist satisfactorily where you have at least 40 members. It would cost \$20,000 per annum, and it exists only by caprice. You must have a large number of people to work out responsible government. If he had any form of responsible government he would not have the heads of departments responsible to the people. He would support the government scheme. He wanted the government Terms. No one had said the people were unfit for responsible government. The people hitherto had shown themselves very unwilling to take part in the affairs of the country. Everybody wanted everybody to work except themselves. If he wanted Victoria to represent the whole colony he would vote for responsible government. The hon. gentleman continued at some length, and concluded by saying he did not wish to see this question introduced now to endanger the Terms. If the people wanted responsible government after union he would not say nay. We can live without responsible government, but we cannot live on it.

Mr. Barnard said he never felt the weight of responsibility that he felt to-day—that of casting a vote which would affect the real or woe the destiny of this fine Province. He was convinced that if a majority of the elected members of this Council vote "aye" to-day on this question, responsible government would be inaugurated conjointly with Confederation. He did not wish to embarrass the government, but he wanted to do what his duty to his constituents and to his country demanded of him. It was beyond a question that the intelligent portion of the community were in favor of responsible government, but there was a question in regard to its adaptation to the colony. The words coming from His Excellency were worthy of careful consideration. They contained strong reasons against the introduction of responsible government. Public opinion was not settled on the Island. The hon. senior member for Victoria city had shown in his remarks that there was a great want of settled principle in the colony. The principal men of Victoria were averse to taking upon themselves the duties and labor of legislating for the country. Men of standing and wealth stand aloof. The mercantile, manufacturing and professional men took no interest in the matter of legislation. There was a great difficulty in getting good representatives men. There were, he admitted, many good reasons which might be urged against the measure and he had no doubt that dissimulation, to some extent, might ensue. He agreed with the Commissioner of Lands and Works, in his remarks about the press influencing the public unfavorably to the government, but the blame was not in the press but it was in that system of government which kept the rulers silent. The members of the government ought to be in a position to defend themselves both by pen and speech. He had glanced at a few reasons against the admission of responsible government, but he would now look at the other side. Look at the fact of all the larger subjects, under union, being dealt with by the Federal power. This fact of itself is as strong an argument as we need. What hon. member can go to his constituents and tell them that he thought the local business of this colony could be managed better at Ottawa than it could be by ourselves? The official members of this government will no doubt avail themselves of the retiring position, and appointees from Ottawa will take their places. Will those latter officials have to be pensioned by this colony when we adopt responsible government? This is a strong objection to entering the union under a system like the present. This colony may be asked to pension another set of officials. Will the people be satisfied with this sort of government if we are to have appointees from Ottawa? There is a class of men who oppose Confederation on this ground. They would prefer remaining as they are, with the officials nominated from Downing-Street, rather than from Ottawa. It is often asserted that this colony is not ready. How long are we to wait? Canada was told the same story when she had a population of 600,000. All the other Provinces were told the same thing. Must we wait for such an increase, or must we fight as did Canada? Throw us on our own resources as a colony and we will soon learn valuable lessons in the science of government. Self-reliance is the best means of education in politics as in anything else. If our rulers are sent us from England or Ottawa we will always lack self-reliance. Self-reliance is written on every line of the British North American Act. Rely upon yourselves, is the cry of the people of England. It is better to grapple with the difficulties now when the issues are small and comparatively unimportant, and should we make blunders they will not be so serious when our interests are small; and for what errors we do commit the consequences will fall upon ourselves. We will, no doubt, blunder at first, and there may be doubt blown here. If responsible government will bring the scum to the top; dress will go to the bottom. The scum will be laddled off—the chaff will be blown away by the breath of public opinion. The Governor's promise of a majority will not satisfy the people; and we should, therefore, urge upon His Excellency to give us responsible government. He was not in favor, however, of making that condition a *sine qua*

non. He would accept Confederation with good terms, even without responsible government.

Mr. Wood entertained the House with a long speech, giving the history of the progress of responsible government in England. He thought the principle should not be extended to a colony circumscribed as this is. He was opposed to Confederation with Canada, but if it were forced upon us he thought it would be better to have responsible government than to be under the influence of Canadian officials. He thought the colony would look upon the transfer to Ottawa of official power as a grievous piece of tyranny, and unless we had responsible government there would be a conflict of interests between the Canadian officials and the people. He, however, had made up his mind to give the government a generous support, and he would oppose the resolution.

TUESDAY, March 29, 1870.

Council met at 1 p.m.

PETITION.

Dr. Helmcken presented a petition against the bill to levy 2 per cent. on the revenue for the support of the Mainland telegraph line.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Holbrook—To move an address relative to settling woods on fire.

CONFEDERATION.

After a long discussion, a vote was taken on Mr. Humphreys' amendment, which reads as follows—

That a respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that representative institutions and responsible government similar to the Executive and Legislative Government of Ontario, be forthwith inaugurated in British Columbia, whether admitted into the Dominion or not, which was lost by a vote of 17 to 4. Ayes—Drake, Humphreys, DeCosmos and Ring.

Mr. Robson's resolution was then put and lost—15 to 6. Ayes—Barnard, Humphreys, Robson, Drake, DeCosmos and Ring.

Three representative members—Helmcken, Carrall and Dawdney, voted against the resolution.

Clauses 15, 16 and 17 were then carried without any discussion.

Mr. DeCosmos then moved his resolution with regard to the tax on foreign produce and manufactures, which was discussed for some time, when the Council rose and reported progress.

The Council adjourned to meet to-day at 1 o'clock.

Municipal Council.

TUESDAY, March 22, 1870.

Returns from the fire insurance agencies were read, showing the amount of insured property to be \$1,625,550.

Communication from H. H. Jackson, calling the attention of the Council to the condition of Douglas street.

A tender to build a sidewalk on View street by Willis Bond, was read and accepted.

Account from the H. B. Co. for flag, \$20. Referred to Finance Committee.

Communication from the Colonial Secretary informing the Council of the sanction by His Excellency of the Municipal Revenue By-Law.

Annual report of the Chief Clerk, the Fire Department read and filed.

THE LAST NIGHT.—The thrilling piece, "Under the Gaslight," which has had such a splendid run at the Theatre Royal during the week, will be played for the last time this evening. If there are those in this community who have not had an opportunity of witnessing the piece we would advise them to embrace this last opportunity. It was played to a large audience last evening.

VESSELS SPOKEN.—Capt Gardner of the Victoria Pilots reports that on Sunday last he spoke in the Straits the bark Gold-bunter, Camden, Samoset, Jenny Pitts and Onward; ships E. Kimball and Isaac Jeanes; and schooner California, all bound for Puget Sound, and finally spoke and boarded the bark Alpaca, bound for Victoria.

THE ALPACA.—The powder brought by this bark was discharged on Monday afternoon and placed in the Naval Magazine. The hatches were yesterday surveyed and everything pronounced in good order. The Naval stores [310 tons] were being discharged yesterday afternoon.

THE RIVER BOATS will commence their semi-weekly trips to Yale on the 2d April. The Enterprise will resume her semi-weekly trips to New Westminster on the 1st of the same month. The prospect of a heavy freight business is good.

H. M. S. CHARYBID.—The ways are being prepared at Esquimalt, just back of the naval yard, for the reception of H. M. S. Charybdis. The repairs will cost less than \$2000, instead of £1800, as erroneously stated by us yesterday.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived at 12 on Monday night from Puget Sound and sailed again yesterday morning at 11. She brought 30 passengers and a quantity of live stock.

THE ELIZA ANDERSON yesterday took on board the boilers of the ill-fated U. S. steamer Swallow, which will be placed in the Anderson immediately.

THE Puget Sounders are furious because the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad will be at Portland. Property on the Sound is rapidly declining, and no business is being transacted.

THE U. S. Government has just abolished several Consulates, among others that at Victoria, V. I.

GREENBACKS are now taken at par in Washington Territory for goods sold at gold rates.

The brig Byzantium sailed yesterday for Honolulu, and the schooner Favorite for the N. W. Coast.

INCENDIARISM.—A haystack near the School Reserve, the property of Mr. Burr, was fired last evening and consumed.

THE steamship California will bring the delayed mail now at Olympia.

AUCTION SALE.—J. P. Davies & Co. will sell the household furniture of Mr. Adams at 11 this morning.

THE RESULT.—The great and important debate on the question of Responsible Government which has occupied the Legislative Council uninterruptedly since Thursday last, was brought to a conclusion shortly before 5 o'clock last evening. The House divided upon Mr. Robson's resolution, when the vote stood 6 for and 15 against. Of the nine representative members 6 voted for and 3 against the resolution. The result is regarded in the light of a victory by the liberal party, inasmuch as the official votes, it is claimed, go for nothing on a question of this sort. Of the three representative members who voted against the resolution two are members of the Executive, and, as such, of course are committed to the Government scheme, thus in reality making the unofficial vote stand 6 for Responsible Government and 1 against it. The general impression is that the Governor will view the matter in this light and give way on the point.

FREE PORT AND TARIFF.—The Legislative Council will be occupied to-day in discussing the subjects of free port and tariff under Confederation.

A Card.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In your issue of this morning you state that Beaman applied at the American Hotel for a trunk, containing proceeds of a robbery. Allow me to state that your information is incorrect. Beaman never applied to me for a trunk, nor do I know the man.

THE PROPRIETOR.

MUSIC AND DANCING ACADEMY.—Mrs Digby Palmer, Fort street, first house above Blanchard, purposes holding a DANCING CLASS for juveniles twice a week, viz: Tuesday and Friday, at half-past 3 o'clock, commencing Tuesday, March 1st, 1870: Adult Class, Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock. Terms, boys and girls per month, \$2 adults, \$5; private lessons, \$8. Mr. Palmer will preside at the piano for the dancing class. Mr. Digby Palmer, teacher of the PIANO, SINGING and PIANOFORTE TUNING, pianoforte and singing per month, \$6, twice a week; if two or more in a family, \$3. Balls, Dinners and Private Parties attended. Ladies or Gentlemen giving parties not having a piano, by engaging Digby Palmer can have the use of it by paying the carriage. Pianofortes Tuned and Regulated. Applications can be left at the above address, or on P. Salato, at Messrs. F. N. Hibben & Co's. Bookstore, Government street.

A CHANCE FOR BARBAINS IN CLOTHING.—A. Gilmore, Yates street, near Government, has commenced to sell off his entire stock of ready-made clothing at cost, to close out that branch of his business, as he intends to confine his attention to MERCHANT TAILORING. Garments of every description made to order in the most fashionable styles at greatly reduced prices.

REMEMBER THE FATE OF AHSALOM.—Fred Payne, Tonsorial Artist, Shaving 12½ cts, Hair Cutting 25 cts, Shampooing 25 cts. That original cheap Shaving Shop stands on the sunny side of Johnson street.

THE BLUE PEARL, where the lunch that is set from 11 till 3 each day would overwhelm an epicure with delight. Change of fare each day, with the exception of Yorkshire Pudding, which is an institution at the Blue Pearl.

A MAP OF THE PEACE RIVER MINES, prepared from the best information at hand at the Lands and Works Office, and copied by permission of the H. N. Chief Commissioner, may be obtained of Fred's Daily, photographer, Fort street.

"What pleasure can exceed
The smoking of the weed?"
Why, a clean shave or a fashionable hair-cut by FRED. PAYNE, the great original cheap Tonsorial Artist, of Johnson street, adjoining the Miners' Saloon.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The time has not long passed when chronic ulcers consigned their victims to a bed of suffering for weeks or months. The discovery of the above remedies, however, dispensed with this sore trial to both temper and constitution. By careful attention and implicit obedience to the instructions I folded round every part of Ulcerated legs can be cured by these well-known medicines without a day's withdrawal from accustomed duties, and every person thus afflicted may with certainty ensure a complete, economical and rapid recovery. If the patient attend the treatment by proper doses of Holloway's purifying Pills his improvement will be hastened and he should persevere without losing courage or confidence till soundness returns.

When all employment becomes irksome and the mind incapable of continued application to any subject through weariness and exhaustion of the body, than some healthful tonic, acting gently but surely upon the liver and stomach, and actually increasing the force of the circulation, and of the digestive system will be found to remove the difficulty. Such a medicine is Dr. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VIGOR PILLS, which, in purifying the blood, revivifies the system giving it renewed vitality and force as of youth again.

HENRY BRACE,
WALLSAL, STAFFORDSHIRE, GREAT BRITAIN.
Contractor to Her Majesty's Cavalry Forces.
Awarded Prize Medal, London Exhibition, 1851, and Jura's Medal London Exhibition, 1862.

WHOLESALE SADDLERY IRONMONGER.
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
Saddles, English and American, for sale and West India, Australian and American Markets. Patent Knives and all kinds of Dressing Leathers, Saddlers and Coach Builders, axletrees, Lamps, Springs, Screws, Bending, and all kinds of Coach Fitting.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above is prepared to execute orders on favorable terms to the trade.

THOS. LETT STAHL-SCHMIDT,
Wharf Street.

L. & J. Boscowitz,
YATES ST., VICTORIA, V. I.

PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES
for
FURS AND HIDES.

C. FRANCIS BARNARD, M. D.,
Mechanical & Surgical Dentist,
GRADUATE OF HARVARD
College, Mass.
Office and Residence:—Douglas street south of Fort.
Victoria Sept 16, 1869.

J. H. TURNER & CO.,
Wharf Street,

Importers of Dry Goods
—AND—
Commission Merchants,

RETAIL STORE—Government Street,
LONDON FIRM—J. P. Tunstall & Co., 8 Bow Church Yard.

Kirkman's Pianofortes
A FEW VERY SUPERIOR
Instruments for sale at very REDUCED
RATES by
THOS. LETT STAHL-SCHMIDT.

THE RESULT.—The great and important debate on the question of Responsible Government which has occupied the Legislative Council uninterruptedly since Thursday last, was brought to a conclusion shortly before 5 o'clock last evening. The House divided upon Mr. Robson's resolution, when the vote stood 6 for and 15 against. Of the nine representative members 6 voted for and 3 against the resolution. The result is regarded in the light of a victory by the liberal party, inasmuch as the official votes, it is claimed, go for nothing on a question of this sort. Of the three representative members who voted against the resolution two are members of the Executive, and, as such, of course are committed to the Government scheme, thus in reality making the unofficial vote stand 6 for Responsible Government and 1 against it. The general impression is that the Governor will view the matter in this light and give way on the point.

FREE PORT AND TARIFF.—The Legislative Council will be occupied to-day in discussing the subjects of free port and tariff under Confederation.

A Card.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In your issue of this morning you state that Beaman applied at the American Hotel for a trunk, containing proceeds of a robbery. Allow me to state that your information is incorrect. Beaman never applied to me for a trunk, nor do I know the man.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast—The Globe says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supercedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homoeopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. law Sat. 1yr

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORT—The very agreeable "character of this preparation has rendered it a household word. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE—"The singular success with which Mr. Epps' Cocoa is used by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which will save us many heavy doctor-bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in 4lb., 2lb., 1lb., tin-lined packets, labeled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. 8015 TUNAS

Lumley Franklin,
AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION &
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE HAS
taken the Fireproof Brick Building in Yates street, nearly opposite Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express office. Having had eleven years' experience in the Auction business, he respectfully solicits a renewal of public support.

AUCTION
WEEKLY SALE OF
Merchandise,
LUMLEY FRANKLIN
WILL SELL
TO-MORROW
On Thursday, March 24, 1870, at 11
o'clock a.m. at his Salesroom,
Yates street,
CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.,
—ALSO—
An invoice of first class CUTLERY,
Razors, Scissors, Ivory handled and
other Table, Dessert and Case Knives,
Real Nickel Silver Table and Dessert
Forks, Spoons and Tea Spoons, &c.

—ALSO—
2 Colt's 5 chamber Revolving Rifles
with cartridges, flasks, moulds, &c.
—ALSO—
1 cask Yellow Ochre
1 cask Red Ochre
1 cask Venetian Red
1 cask Spanish Brown

LUMLEY FRANKLIN,
Auctioneer.

DR. CHUNG FUN—A CARD—ROPER
I beg to state that the medium of your paper I want to state the very great good that has been done by Dr. Chung Fun of this city, next door to Kwong, Lee & Co. For 24 years I suffered with neuralgia on the brain, which built the skull of three fireless electrician physicians. Latterly I became afflicted with my right leg, and my eyes became acutely inflamed. Despairing of ever being cured I placed myself as a last resort in the hands of Dr. Chung Fun, and after five months' treatment I am a well man and feel that I cannot sound the eminent Chinese gentleman's praises too loudly, so that all my countrymen similarly afflicted may visit him and find relief. Respectfully,
JOHN HENTON, of Kentucky, U.S.
Victoria, 24 August, 1869.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, IN CONNECTION
with her two sons, all still continue to carry on the business of JONES, HOBBS, BLACKSMITHING & WAGON MAKING in all its branches.
Carriages, Light and Heavy, made to order and repaired on the shortest notice.
The kind and liberal support of a generous public has enabled us to have our business well established.
Several Heavy Wagons on hand.
MRS. M. CAMERON,
R. JANION, J. JANION & RHODES,
Liverpool, Portland, Oregon.

JANION, RHODES & CO.
Importers and Commission
Merchants,
STORE STREET, VICTORIA.
Fireproof Blended Warehouses. f-20

NOTICE.
ANY PERSON HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST
the late firm of ADAMS & BEATTY must present them at once.
Victoria, 8th March, 1870.

ROYAL HOTEL,
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I., B. C.
Opposite the Steamboat Landing. Established in 1858
Good Accommodations for Single Persons
and Families.
MEALS OF BEST QUALITY & CLEAN BEDS
CHARGES REASONABLE.
Board and Lodging per day, \$1.00.
Lodging, 50 cents.
JAMES WILCOX, Proprietor,
N. B.—Fireproof Brick Building. mar16 3m

A CARD.
VICTORIA, B. C., 10th March, 1870
MR. BISHOP HAVING STATED TO
MAY in the Police Court, on my desiring to have my son, P. Scully, bound over to keep the peace for his threatening to take my life, that I had given nothing to wards the support of my family for the last three years, I beg to inform the public that this is most untrue, as I have supported my family during that time and would continue to do so were it not for their own misconduct. ml-19 3c

Seed Oats & Potatoes
FOR SALE LOW.
A QUANTITY OF FIRST CLASS OATS
and Potatoes for Seed. Apply to
J. BAILY,
At Bailey's Hotel, Langley street.

THE LATEST STYLES
Received every Steamer from England and San Francisco.

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Auction Sales.

J. P. Davies & Co
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
CHAMBERS, Salesroom Fireproof Stone Building, Wharf Street near Yates.
Cash advances made on Consignments.

AUCTION.

THIS DAY
Wednesday, Mar. 23,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

J. P. Davies & Co
Will sell at the late residence of Mr
R. H. Adams, near the Presbyterian
Church, Pandora street,
HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,
Consisting in part of Hair seat Sofa
Recliner and Reception Chairs, Marble
Top Centre Table, Bureau and Wash-
stand, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs,
Mahogany and other Bedsteads,
Spring, Hair and Pulu Mattresses,
Table Covers, Coal Oil Lamps, Carpets
Window Curtains, Cook and Parlor
Stoves, child's carriage, &c.

CREDIT SALE
J. P. DAVIES & CO.
Have been Instructed to Sell, at their
Salesroom, Wharf Street,
Tuesday, March 29,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A.M.,
NEW GOODS,
EX PRINCE OF WALES & ALPACA

Real Estate Sale.
J. P. DAVIES & CO.
Have been Instructed to Sell by Auction on
SATURDAY, 2ND DAY OF APRIL, 1870,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
BY ORDER AND FOR ACCOUNT OF
The Mortgagee, that first class City property situated on Government street between Fort and Broughton streets next to the Brown Jug, being subdivisions Nos 2 and 3 of original town lot No. 121, A, formerly known as the Fort Garden, having together a frontage of 40 feet by a depth of 60 feet, the dimensions being more or less, together with the buildings, consisting of store, dwelling, out houses, etc., etc., the real estate.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:
The above mentioned property being offered for sale under the Mortgage in that behalf contained in the Mortgage Deed, under which the mortgage has been made, and which Deed has been duly registered under the Land Registry Act of 1860, the title shall commence with that Deed and the purchaser shall not require the production of, or investigate, or make any objection or requisition in respect of the prior title, whether such prior title appear by record, settlement, covenant or production or otherwise or do not appear at all.
Acts of sale at buyer's expense.
For further particulars enquire of Dr

